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P A R T I I.

I N S T I T U T E D , M . D C C . L X X I V .



REPORTS of the SOCIETY

INSTITUTED IN FAVOUR OF

DROWNED PERSONS, &c.

IT gives us unspeakable pleasure, that we are now able to unite our evidence with that of other nations, in confirmation of a fact equally interesting as it is curious and surprising, *viz.* that persons may, either by immersion in water, or by other species of strangulation, have every corporeal faculty totally suspended, so that they shall, to all appearance, be dead for a considerable length of time; and yet it may be in the power of art to recover them.

The Cases we shall lay before the public, demonstrative of this truth, have either been communicated by gentlemen whose veracity is unquestionable, and who could readily produce a sufficient number of vouchers, were any one to discredit their evidence; or they have fallen under our own immediate inspection.

As to ourselves, we can have no motive to induce us to be absurdly credulous on the one hand, or on the other, attempt to impose falsehoods on the public. The surprising facts recorded by our neigh-

bours, the Dutch and French, induced us to make the like experiments. Had we not succeeded, we should have made our report to the world; and, resting satisfied with the goodness of our intention, we should have left others to draw what consequences they pleased. But *we have succeeded*; and we congratulate our countrymen upon having demonstrated a fact, which we hope will, in process of time, wipe tears from the eyes of thousands: we congratulate ourselves in being the instruments of so much happiness. These were our motives; these are our rewards; and we desire no other.

Since these are the secret springs of our conduct, we lie under no temptation to act disingenuously. We are solicitous, equally with others, to weigh the validity of our undertaking, and ascertain the proportion of usefulness to our fellow-creatures likely to accrue from it; and therefore we hesitate not to declare, that we have paid our proffered rewards, in no less than twelve unsuccessful attempts, while the instances of recovery, in consequence of our institution, are only *four* in number. But so valuable is life, not only to the individual, but to his various connections, that were the cases of success never to bear a greater proportion, we should have no reason to repent of our undertaking.

Yet were it consistent with the proposed brevity of this publication, to give the unsuccessful cases also at large, several instances would sufficiently indicate, that the cause of their failure was owing to adventitious circumstances, which, without affecting our leading principle, rendered it morally impossible to recover the unfortunate objects.

Three of the number had lain in the water from an hour and half to two hours, before they were taken up: and although we have engaged, that we might
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err on the side of safety, to give our premiums to those who shall attempt the recovery of persons in this state, yet we are not so sanguine as to expect that one in fifty could be restored under such disadvantages. Others, after being taken out, were neglected for a considerable length of time, through the ignorance of the attendants.—In another instance, the person fell into the water as he was fighting. In this case, the body must have been heated to a great degree, and the lungs surcharged with blood; and his restoration would most probably have been impracticable, had the proper means been instantly applied.

In two other cases, although we were not so happy as to succeed, yet we were for some time flattered with such signs of returning life, as demonstrated that the vital spark had not been totally extinguished, though it was not in our power to revive it.

A due consideration of these circumstances so far from discouraging, animates our hopes, that, in the usual course of accidents, we shall proportionably equal other countries in the number of objects snatched from immediate death.

Candour will also make allowance for our present inexperience in attempts of this nature. No rules can be laid down that shall be equally applicable in every case; and our own observations in a few instances will better instruct us in the modes of procedure, than the most minute and circumstantial directions that can be possibly given. It is but just that we assure the public, however, that in all the accidents, where the Medical Gentlemen have been called in, they have discovered so much attention and zeal, as well as skill and expertness in their methods of treatment, that we have every reason to expect

expect considerable success from the continuance of their generous assistance. It is with pleasure we find also, that publicans and others readily admit bodies into their houses, without being such slaves to vulgar prejudices as we might naturally have apprehended ; and that the lower class of people begin to be very assiduous in their endeavours to assist objects in that perilous state. The fourth case we have described is a pleasing specimen and earnest of the good effects of our rewards, in saving the unfortunate from an immediate danger of drowning ; which is full as satisfactory, respecting the good produced, as recovering them after they were to appearance dead.

In giving the history of Cases, the order which naturally presents itself is, first to relate the instances of success which fall under our immediate cognizance, and afterwards those which have been communicated to us by our correspondents.

C A S E I.

July 12, 1774. **T**HOMAS, the son of *John Joseph*, a child aged about 14 months, dwelling by the Iron Foundry near the *Falcon Stairs*, wandering from its mother and other women who were drinking tea together in a chandler's shop, got into a back kitchen, and fell through a trap, the door of which was carelessly left open, into an aqueduct communicating with the River *Thames*. The women heard it fall, and ran to the place, but could not perceive the child. Their screams brought a shoemaker, who lived in an adjacent house, to the place, but he was fearful of jumping in, lest he should fall upon the child. *Thomas Vincent*, a waterman, who was amongst the crowd brought together by the cries of the distressed mother, being informed of the event, ran round by several houses, and climbing over the walls of the aqueduct, waded up to the place to the height of his chest in the water, proceeding cautiously, and feeling for the infant with his feet as he advanced; as he imagined the returning tide might have carried it to a distance from the place: nor was he altogether deceived; for he felt the child about ten feet from the opening. He took it up, and gave it to the women through the hole through which it had fallen. From seven to ten minutes must have elapsed from the falling-in of the child to the time it was taken out. The women upon the strictest
exa-

examination affirmed, that the child was to all appearance dead ; its eyes were fixed, it lay breathless, and void either of motion or pulse. They shook, and beat it on its back for some little time, and then laying it upon a counter in the shop, rubbed its belly and chest with dry salt ; the friction was scarcely continued three minutes before the child began to gasp, and give other signs of returning life, which encreased till they were enabled to pour some salt and water down its throat. This excited a vomiting, by which the child threw up a considerable quantity of water and mud from its stomach, and in a few minutes more it was restored to the joyful arms of its mother. In the course of the evening it had two or three convulsive fits, but these were of short duration, and returned no more. The person who had taken the child out of the water ran for Mr. *Boyse*, one of the Medical Assistants to this Society : he not being at home, his journeyman went to the house, but he found the child pretty well recovered. The waterman had the reward promised by the society.

C A S E II.

ON the 11th of *August*, 1774, in the afternoon, about the time of high water, as *Dederic*, the son of *Dederic Woolbert*, a lad about thirteen years of age, was standing on a wharf near *Wapping New Stairs*, and casting a net, he accidentally fell into the river, in a depth of between 12 and 14 feet. Some persons who saw him fall threw a rope into the water : the boy, as he afterwards informed us, perceived the rope, and caught at it, but missing his aim he sunk, and became immediately senseless.

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A waterman, who also saw him fall, got a boat hook, and drew him up with some difficulty. He had been under water about ten minutes; when taken out he was to appearance void of life; his face was swollen and livid, there was neither pulse nor respiration, and his limbs were cold and stiff; one leg was considerably contracted. He was conveyed to a public house in the neighbourhood, and Mr. *Hodgson*, surgeon and apothecary in *Wapping*, was immediately sent for, who ordered the wet clothes to be taken off as soon as possible, his body to be rubbed dry with flannels, and then put between two blankets. Four men rubbed him well with salt; bottles of warm water were applied to his arm-pits, to the soles of his feet, &c. In about 25 minutes a little warmth was perceptible; some wine and water warm was then given him; he swallowed about half a small glassful, which excited a cough; a vein was opened, and more of the wine and water was given, which he drank without any difficulty. By the above method he was, in the space of an hour and a half, very well recovered.—The lad appeared before the Society. He said he had been troubled with a difficulty of breathing two or three days after his recovery; and his eyes were still so much inflamed, that what is termed the white of the eyes appeared of a uniform red; which was a sufficient evidence of the extreme danger from which he had been delivered. The presence of a promising youth, as it were risen from the dead, and the gratitude he expressed to the instruments of his preservation, diffused a pleasure over the whole company, which it is easier for a benevolent heart to conceive, than for any words to express.

His account corresponded with the general declaration

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ration of persons in his situation, viz. that he remained entirely senseless, from the time of his first sinking, to the time of his recovering at the inn.

C A S E III.

The following extraordinary Case, communicated to us by Mr. *Thomas*, Surgeon, at *Greenwich*, one of the Medical Assistants, is a demonstration of the efficacy of similar methods of treatment applied to the unfortunate persons who hang themselves, and indicates the extensive utility of these institutions. We shall relate it in Mr. *Thomas's* own words.

“ON the 14th of June, 1774, *Jane Donnelly*, wife of one of the pensioners in the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, being in a phrenzy, took the desperate resolution of hanging herself. She lived in a house with several inmates; and about five o'clock in the afternoon was heard to drive a nail. In a few minutes after, a little dog that was in the room began to howl in a very uncommon manner. At first the people paid no attention to the dog, but finding the poor animal become more outrageous, and seemingly in great distress, one of them was induced to open the door, when she discovered the woman hanging in the middle of the room. She immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to her assistance, and cut her down. They believe that, from the time the dog began to howl, to the time she was cut down, was full 25 or 30 minutes. She appeared to the people about her to be quite dead, as she did not breathe nor move; however they rubbed her temples with spirits of hartshorn, and poured water into her mouth. Full half an hour was spent in finding the husband, who came for me.
I found

I found her entirely motionless, her face somewhat swollen and livid, her jaws fallen, and every other appearance of death; but having a general warmth, I was induced to attempt her recovery. After laying her in a proper situation, I directed the women to rub her extremities with common salt; the husband was employed in rubbing her temples with hartshorn, every now and then applying it to her nostrils; at the same time I opened a vein in her arm, from which the blood only dropt slowly. When the friction had been continued about fifteen minutes, I perceived a small pulse; this assured me that the use of the fumigator, or bronchotomy would not be wanting, which it was my intention to have tried. The friction was continued with assiduity for half an hour, when I found her pulse increase; the blood flowed freer; she began to breathe, and move her head; and soon after screamed most violently. She then swallowed a few drops of spirit of hartshorn and water without much difficulty: her senses in some degree returned; she called for water, and complained of her legs being hurt: her extremities being by this time very much inflamed, and she being thought out of danger, the friction was discontinued. I then left directions with the people about her how she was to be managed; and on the next morning found her free of all complaints, except a pain in her head and soreness of the throat. I have seen her frequently since in perfect health.

F. THOMAS.

C A S E IV.

ON *Thursday* afternoon, *August* 18, 1774;
John Harrington, a boy 14 years old, son to *Mary*
 D 2 *Harrington*

Harrington, near the *Blue Posts* at *Poplar*, went into the *Thames*, near the *Horse-ferry* at *Limehouse*, to bathe. The tide making down, and the river suddenly deepening at that place, he soon got out of his depth, and was in the greatest danger of being drowned: he was a considerable time in the water, struggling and driving down with the tide, until being quite spent, insensible, and sinking, he was fortunately taken into a boat by *Isaac* and *Cornelius Estridge*. He was actually below the surface of the water, and they could just reach to catch hold of some part of the body, and in all probability he would have been totally lost in two minutes more, as it was in the middle of the river. He was without sense, or any perceptible respiration, when taken up. They brought him on shore, and began to shake him pretty smartly, with his head rather downwards, as they supposed he had taken in a considerable quantity of water: however, by this agitation he came to his senses; he was taken into the *Three Crowns* at the *Ferry*, and put to bed between blankets. In this situation I found him when I first came, (says *Mr. Patten*, of *Radcliffe-cross*, the Medical Assistant who superintended the cure). As he was then sensible, and the pulsation at the wrist plainly to be distinguished, I directed him to be well rubbed with a piece of hot flannel, and some warm brandy and water to be given him. After which he lay two hours, and went home perfectly well.—*Mr. Patten* also observes, that the encouragement and rewards which the Society give to people assisting in such cases, will be the means not only of recovering many thought to be dead, but will make people more diligent in giving their assistance, before they are so far gone as to render the recovery doubtful—an instance of which was to be seen in the before

fore recited case. A waterman in particular, upon the first cry of the boy's danger, jumped from off the gunwale of a ship into his boat, at the hazard of breaking his limbs, with the view of being first to get him out of the water; but it happened others were nearer, and took him up: Again the people at the house made no scruple of receiving him, and immediately putting him to bed.

Having observed in the *London Chronicle* an account of the recovery of a child that was drowned at *Henley upon Thames*, we wrote to Mr. *Clowes*, Surgeon in that place, who was mentioned as having performed the cure, for the particulars of it; and he was so obliging as to transmit the following to us, by the hands of Mr. *Rich*, Secretary to the Society.

A

Sir, *Henley upon Thames, July 15, 1774.*

In compliance with your request, I have sent as true a state of the case you enquire about as I am able, and think myself happy in having merited the attention of so humane a Society.

‘ON the 27th of *April* an accident happened here, attended with a very singular circumstance: some children were playing near a drain cut through this town for the conveniency of conveying the water from a neighbouring spring, occasioned by the late heavy rains, into the *Thames*, when one of these children unfortunately fell in, and was driven by the rapidity of the current near 300 yards under ground. From the place where this little girl fell, the water takes an angular course under the great *Oxford Road*, and is banked in with posts and other implements to confine the violence of the stream. From the angular course it runs in a right line into the *Thames*,
through

through another narrow covered drain, almost choaked up with sand and filth. This child, something better than two years of age, was at last taken up at the end of this drain, notwithstanding every impediment in the passage.

My house being situated next the *Thames* where the child was taken up; I was called immediately to its assistance, and found her to all appearance dead; cold as clay; the extremities and body of a high livid colour, with its jaw fallen, and a neighbour suspending her by the legs. Being firmly of opinion that little or no water enters into the thorax or stomach in these cases, I immediately altered its position (after taking off the wet clothes with the greatest expedition) by the assistance of two or three bystanders; the child was supported in an horizontal posture, with its head a little elevated. Then I began the recovery, by compressing with my hands the abdomen, so as to force the viscera towards the diaphragm, that the lungs might receive some pressure, and expel the stagnated air in their vessels; as it is generally allowed, that people who die by submersion, die in inspiration. By continuing this pressure a short time, and making a strong friction with warm cloths upon the abdomen, thorax and extremities (by the help of a proper assistant who was at hand) the child soon shewed some signs of life by little gaspings. I also evidently felt a pulsation from the heart. As soon as she was capable of swallowing, I got down *acetum scilliticum* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. in order to stimulate nature by puking, which had the desired effect, and she soon recovered. The coldness of the limbs prevented my using the lancet, and I believe it was a full hour before the pulse at the wrist could be perceived.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

T. CLOWES.

B

The Case following was communicated to Mr. *Rich*, Secretary to the Society, by Mr. *Rose*, Surgeon and Apothecary, at *Putney*.

Putney, August 15, 1774.

‘ Sir,

‘ You’ll be pleased to present my most respectful compliments to the Gentlemen of the Society, and acquaint them I have, agreeable to their request, transmitted the method used in the recovery of *John Beesley*, a lad of 12 years of age, son to a shoemaker in *Fulham*.

‘ Passing over the bridge in my carriage on the 4th inst. about six o’clock in the evening, I was stopped, and requested to give my assistance to a boy just carried into the *Swan alehouse* by the water side, said to be drowned. On my entrance, I found him lying on his face, and people rubbing him with salt. I immediately caused him to be set up, his head and shoulders supported, and took away 8 oz. of blood from the arm, rubbed his face, neck, &c. well with brandy, and continued the friction of salt: after some time persisting in this method, he shewed signs of life. I then directed him to be put to bed betwixt the blankets, and attempted to get down some brandy into the stomach, but this was impracticable. I then left him for the present, desiring the attendants to continue the friction of salt on the body and extremities, and the bathing of the face, &c. with the brandy, and to keep his head and shoulders a little raised. At nine o’clock the same evening I called again, and found nature had *just then*

then made an effort, by vomiting up some slime and water. His pulse now was getting up, with a general warmth diffused all over him. I ordered some gruel with wine as soon as he was capable of taking it, and then to leave him to rest, which he did the remaining part of the night. He arose the next morning free from complaints, eat a good breakfast, walked home, and has continued perfectly well ever since.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN ROSE.

N. B. When I first saw him there was a total loss of muscular motion, no perceptible pulse nor respiration; the extremities cold, face and eyes livid, and the jaws fixed, with a frothing at the mouth; in short, to all human appearance dead, excepting a guttural noise, which indicated some degree of air circulating through the lungs. How long he might be struggling in the water ere he was taken out I know not; they told me he had been fifteen minutes out of it when I first saw him.

To the PUBLIC.

WE undertook to introduce into these kingdoms an Institution for the Recovery of Persons apparently dead by Drowning, &c. upon the justifiable presumption that, should the methods recommended in such alarming cases prove in any tolerable degree effectual, the known and experienced humanity of our countrymen would encourage a design so peculiarly benevolent in its views. We naturally concluded, that numbers in this great and opulent city would freely join us, and assist, by their liberal contributions, our attempts to lessen, in a very essential article, the evils of human life. Induced by these considerations, we have taken no small pains, and some of us have been at no inconsiderable expence, to place our institution upon an unexceptionable and advantageous footing, and to give the methods recommended by others as so remarkably efficacious, a fair and impartial trial. If they had not answered our desires, we should have borne *alone* that *ridicule* which the bulk of mankind are so ready to lavish upon unsuccessful projectors: Surely then we have a right to call upon every one whose circumstances will permit, to share with us the *honour*

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of doing good ; the inexpressible satisfaction of restoring life to perishing individuals, and happiness to distracted families !

The above examples of recovery, few as they are, as incontestibly prove the practicability of restoring those who are to all appearance dead, as if they had been more numerous. And they ascertain also a very affecting and humiliating truth ; They demonstrate that hundreds might have been restored, and have remained to this moment a blessing to their connections and to the world, had not *Britain* been so shamefully inattentive to these cries of the distressed ; had not a baneful, may we not say *murderous* spirit of incredulity, rendered us deaf to the repeated assertions and demonstrative facts communicated to us by our neighbours on the continent ; who, we are sorry to say, have in this instance taken large strides before us, in serving the great cause of humanity.

The second part of the Dutch Memoirs, published since the first was translated, contains no less than fifty-eight additional instances of restoration to life ; so that they have redeemed, in the space of about six years, upwards of *two hundred* souls from death. In France, they have been instrumental in saving forty-five persons out of sixty-nine in about 16 months ; and it is a natural inference, that England has permitted numbers nearly equal to perish, for want of a similar interposition.

But we now hope that our happy experience, connected with that of almost every country in Europe, will at length fix the attention of our countrymen upon this important object ; and then they will soon learn how much good may be effected by their patronizing our undertaking. It would be difficult to form an estimate of the number of lives annually
lost

lost by drowning in this island : but when we recollect that we are surrounded by water ; that we are the first maritime state ; that accidents of this nature are perpetually happening upon navigable rivers, in sea-ports, and on voyages ; and that there is not a town or village in the kingdom where the inhabitants are not exposed to danger by bathing, sliding, &c. we need not hesitate to pronounce the amount to be several hundreds. But as the methods so successfully practised in the case of drowned persons, are also applicable in sudden deaths occasioned by various other causes ; whether suffocation by the cord, by noxious vapours, (as in coal and lead mines) suspension of the vital powers by lightning, syncopies, &c. &c. what an ample and untrodden field is open for the exercise of our generous compassion ! What solid benefits might we not insure to the state, what lasting happiness to thousands, were the rich individuals, or the Magistracy of this great and wealthy city, to let so laudable a design share some portion of their bounty* ! Our premiums might be extended to a greater distance from the metropolis ; they might also comprehend other cases of sudden deaths ; we should be enabled to diffuse over the whole kingdom, even to its most retired parts, the knowledge of these success-

* We cannot forbear expressing our warmest acknowledgments to the Right Honourable FREDERICK BULL, Esq; the present worthy Lord Mayor, for the *early* countenance he has given to our design. It is not unusual for Societies which have gained a full establishment, or are so far advanced as to confer a degree of honour upon their Presidents, to meet with respectable patrons. But for the chief Magistrate of the first city in Europe, to stoop and take an *infant* institution by the hand, and lead it through its first dangers and difficulties, merely because it was a *humane* one, reflects the highest lustre upon the benevolence of his disposition, and affords an example worthy the imitation of every gentleman of fortune and influence.

ful methods, and excite a general spirit of trying these salutary experiments in every case of sudden death. The very idea of such extensive utility must warm the heart of every man that has a heart to be warmed : And we confess it hurts us to have such a noble prospect opened to our view, and feel ourselves confined and fettered by the narrowness of our finances.

It is by no means our desire to erect this Institution upon the ruins of any other. It is with pleasure, and with a justifiable pride, that we behold such a variety of Plans formed, and supported by that spirit of benevolence which distinguishes this nation, in order to alleviate the various distreffes of mankind. Our only wish is, that this may be added to the number ; that we may be uniform and consistent in our acts of humanity ; that the streams of public beneficence may not be confined in partial channels, but be divided and subdivided until they reach every proper object of distress.

And yet the justice we owe to our undertaking requires us to hint, that were we to draw a comparison between our Institution and those many others which do honour to their patrons, it would yield to none of them, either with respect to the quantity of good produced at a comparatively small expence ; the importance and extent of its views ; or the peculiar benevolence of its designs.

The current expences, after the first, necessary to make our plan sufficiently known, are defrayed, will nearly be proportionate to the number of accidents which present themselves. As we are not burdened with any standing charges, as the spot nearest to the place where the accident has happened becomes a temporary infirmary ; where, if the humanity of the inhabitant should not, a moderate gra-

gratuity furnishes all the necessary accommodations ; every guinea employed will be towards the actual redemption of a life. Surely if a charitable disposition contributes such large sums with chearfulness towards the building, furniture, and maintenance of HOSPITALS, where a princely fortune is frequently sunk previous to the expected good, and where the hopes of relief are equally uncertain to each individual, it will not refuse a moiety immediately employed in succouring a fellow creature in the depth of distress.

We again urge, that the objects whose cause we are pleading with the public, seem to claim a peculiar right to our friendly interposition. They are either the *industrious poor*, whom it is our interest as well as duty to replace, if possible, in their sphere of usefulness, that they may again work for their wives and families : whereby these are snatched from misery and want, and the community relieved from a troublesome and expensive burden. Or, they are unhappy objects, impelled by a temporary phrensy to the desperate resolution of becoming their own executioners. If indulgent benevolence has erected hospitals for the removal of evils mankind bring upon themselves by vicious gratifications, it must feel an additional pleasure in recalling a miserable creature from the very brink of eternity, into which he was precipitating himself by his own guilt ; which guilt has this alleviation—it was occasioned by *wretchedness*. Or, they are objects with whom any individual of us may have an immediate concern. Business or pleasure, or some unforeseen cause, exposes every man, either in his own person or in his connections, to accidents by water. In other cases our station in life may be so different, and so re-

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mote from the party we assist, that it may become impossible for us ever to partake of any other benefit from our donations than the pleasure of doing good ; but every man living is exposed to the accidents we are attempting to avert, either in his own person or connexions, without any exemption from age, sex, or fortune ; and he may owe his own preservation, or the preservation of some one still dearer to him, to that institution he patronized from a motive of public utility. So that it ought to be considered as a kind of insurance of life rather than an affair of charity ; as an association against those calamities which are common to us all. And when it shall become extensive, numbers will doubtless have cause to rejoice, that while they have been instrumental in saving *others*, their own, or the lives of their dearest relations, perhaps of their children, whose heedless and adventurous spirits are exposing them to perpetual dangers, have by these means been protracted for years.

But the Institutions formed upon the Plan, and for purposes like ours, speak with peculiar energy to the finest feelings of the human heart. Death is universally dreaded as an evil, and those establishments which have for their object the healing of diseases, and restoration to vigorous active life, have justly been ranked amongst the most benevolent and useful ; but *sudden* death, by some fatal disaster, aggravates the stroke. It is resented as a dreadful robbery which accident has committed ; and we lament the victim as cruelly and unguardedly stript in a moment of the blessings he had the prospect of enjoying for a series of years. If there be to every good man a secret pleasure in performing acts of common beneficence, in being of *cold* utility to his

his fellow-creatures, how must his heart glow with satisfaction, where he has been instrumental in restoring to the joyful arms of relatives and friends, a parent, a child, a brother or an intimate, at the instant they are deploring his loss with inexpressible anguish ! We have too favourable an opinion of the human heart, to suspect that any one who calls himself a Christian, or a Man, would refuse to part with a much larger sum than that for which we solicit, in order to extricate a fellow-creature, were he to *behold* him struggling with the agonies of death ; or were he enabled by it to present a living husband instead of a breathless corpse, to the bosom of his distracted wife ; or a lovely child to the arms of its fond parents ! And surely, it requires no great exertion of the imagination to paint this affecting scene in such colours, as to induce every man, who makes the smallest pretensions to benevolence, to concur with us in so pleasing, so delightful, so god-like a design !

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N. B. Those mark'd with **, have subscribed two or more Guineas; ———those with ***, are perpetual Directors.

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